

INFRASTRUCTURE

#131

**COMMUNITY  
FACILITIES  
PLAN**

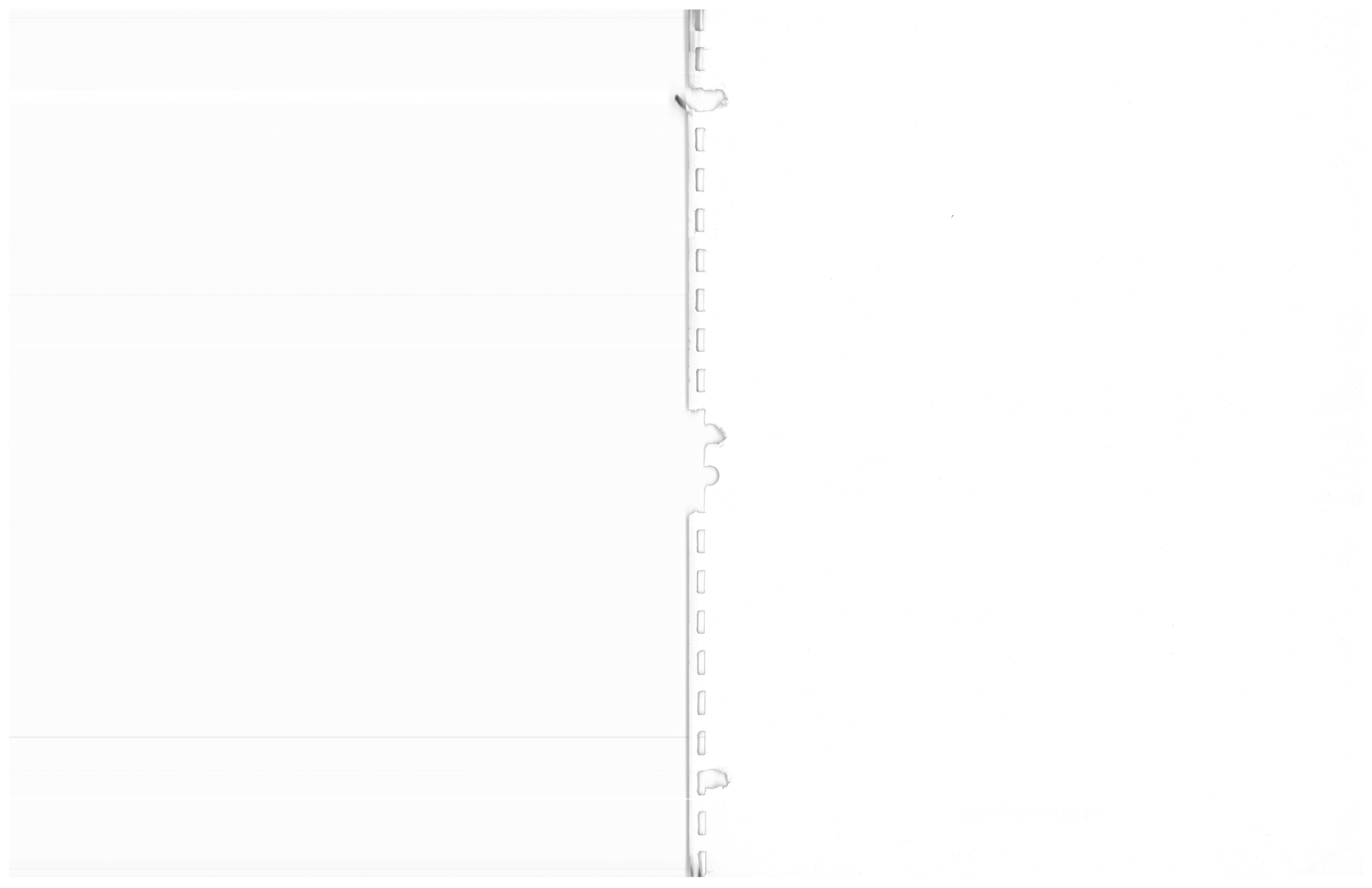


**Dover Planning Board  
Dover, New Hampshire**

The Dover Planning Board and its Staff gratefully acknowledges the assistance and guidance rendered by the Staff of the State Planning office, Division of Economic Development, New Hampshire Department of Resources and Economic Development, in preparation of the Community Facilities Plan for the City of Dover, under the Urban Planning Assistance Program, Housing and Home Finance Agency, administered by the State Department of Resources and Economic Development.

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## DOVER SCHOOL SYSTEM

Dover is faced at the present time with a shortage of school facilities brought about by the cumulative effects of the depression of the 1930's, World War II, and the high post-war birth rates. These effects have demonstrated that a school building program is necessary. The economic advantages of long-range planning are lost -- the wisdom of acquiring tracts of land in advance of immediate school needs and low building costs means that the taxpayer must now pay more for land and more for building materials than in previous years. The capital improvement program for the city must also be centered around the school system while other municipal services -- police, fire, and water departments receive less and wait. Planning for school systems calls for information which is difficult and time consuming to gather. It includes population and other data used in the comprehensive planning study. Also, the study includes land use and transportation analysis along with the nature of future community development and desirable school environment.

The school system program is not an island - neither physically nor administratively - coordination with the comprehensive community plan is a must. Provisions must be made for study of

1. population and income
2. school revenue
3. current operating expenditures for schools
4. department service for capital outlay
5. existing financial status of the City.

The School Program is part of the comprehensive community plan.

Schools play an important role in the life of our children

by preparing them for life's challenge and competition. It is in the schools that children spend half of their youth seeking knowledge in order to prepare themselves for the future. It should be noted, however, that physical school plant is not the sole way by which children may learn and receive a quality education, for teaching staff and subject matter are, also, principal ingredients.

Fundamental aspects of school facilities which will be weighed in this study are the:

1. Size and location of schools and accessory uses and buildings required for effective instruction.
2. Location of present and future schools in relation to the present and predicted patterns of population.
3. Location of school in relation to other elements of the community; i.e...recreation, industry, commerce.

### School Enrollment

To determine the public school population for a certain time, it is necessary to anticipate the following:

1. The annual birth rate of the City.
2. The number of children who move in and out of the city. (Pease Air Force Base personnel play a large factor).
3. The number of children who died during the period of birth to school age.
4. The number of children who change from public schools to parochial schools.
5. The number of children who change from parochial schools to public schools.
6. The number of tuition students the school system can absorb without the building of new facilities.

Because of the above factors which can vary from year to year, a future projection of school enrollment is indefinite. If national trends could be followed, the 332 students that entered the public school system at the age of six in 1961 - 62, the senior high school class in 12 years should be smaller than 332. Chances are unlikely for Dover to follow this national trend and the school administration is faced with the dilemma.

TABLE I  
PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY AGES, 1948-1962

	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL
1948-49	137	141	147	132	117	128	150	161	150	125	110			
1949-50	156	140	145	176	132	120	132	159	173	152	126	114	111	
1950-51	158	169	152	121	149	106	123	167	213	260	204	143	47	2012
1951-52	125	164	171	137	118	162	120	143	214	202	267	131	36	1990
1952-53	130	174	164	148	118	151	110	150	201	212	269	115	31	
1953-54	179	120	125	164	171	137	118	162	120	143	214	202	129	1984
1954-55	188	215	132	162	169	175	136	149	194	174	142	99	21	1956
1955-56	150	190	219	134	166	171	181	138	150	196	178	100	24	1997
1956-57	215	201	232	273	157	184	166	242	230	214	171	106	12	2403
1957-58	214	225	224	238	274	175	183	212	271	234	193	93	59	2598
1958-59	230	219	228	228	243	281	178	192	218	309	274	233	116	2949
1959-60	236	244	197	211	216	206	260	182	228	260	225	83	18	2568
1960-61	270	236	244	197	211	216	206	225	152	228	235	82	16	2518
1961-62	245	271	237	244	198	215	222	218	226	156	215	236	83	2762



TABLE 2  
PAROCHIAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY AGES, 1948-1962

	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1949 - 50	100	100	99	119	108	94	88	91	97	90	56	58	59	1159
1950 - 51	135	100	100	99	119	108	94	88	91	97	90	56	58	1135
1951 - 52	117	123	114	105	99	103	97	79	46	43	34	18	5	993
1952 - 53	105	135	121	115	106	101	95	86	56	62	42	34	18	1076
1953 - 54	110	82	118	123	114	105	99	103	97	79	46	43	24	1143
1954 - 55	116	193	107	118	126	131	116	96	36	38	29	19	5	1180
1955 - 56	159	168	196	110	120	128	132	115	95	35	39	20	6	1323
1956 - 57	136	151	135	163	111	100	122	95	47	26	18	16	1	1121
1957 - 58	151	124	142	129	155	122	95	47	26	18	16	1	0	1150
1958 - 59	150	151	124	142	129	155	122	113	78	53	38	26	19	1300
1959 - 60	137	140	121	109	126	116	138	79	28	28	26	45	2	1095
1960 - 61	140	137	140	121	109	126	116	116	173	109	28	28	40	1383
1961 - 62	145	141	138	141	122	110	128	114	174	109	28	29	40	1419

5

PUPILS WHOSE PARENTS ARE EMPLOYED ON LISTED FEDERAL PROPERTIES FOR 1961-62

<u>Name and Address (including city) of Federal Property on Which Parents of Pupils are employed</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Residing on Federal Property First Count 10/27/61</u>	<u>Not Residing on Federal Property First Count 10/27/61</u>
1. Armed Forces-Pease Air Force Base Portsmouth	N.H.	None	7
2. Pease Air Force Base, Portsmouth	N.H.	None	216
3. Portsmouth Naval Base, Kittery	Maine	None	421
4. Fort Devens, Ayer	Mass.	None	2
5. Army Reserve Training Center, Portsmouth	N.H.	None	4
6. Army Reserve Training Center Rochester	N.H.	None	2
*7. U.S. Post Office, Durham--U.S. Dept. of Interior Fish & Wildlife	N.H.	None	3
*8. U.S. Post Office, Durham-U.S. Soil Conservation	N.H.	None	2
9. TOTAL Enrollment (membership) of Eligible Pupils	-	None	657

\* U.S. Soil Conservation Department and U.S. Department of Interior-Fish and Wildlife--located in Durham, N.H. Post Office which is owned by General Services Administration. Also housed in this Post Office under the U.S. Department of Agriculture are the following agencies: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Program, Farms Home Administration.....More employees in the four facilities mentioned than in the Post Office proper itself.

ENROLLMENTS

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

1961 - 1962

GRADES

ENROLLMENTS

1	332
2	285
3	252
4	283
5	245
6	227
7	231
8	250

1961 - 1962

ENROLLMENT

Hanson Extension	24
Hanson School	112
Pierce Street School	116
Sawyer School	233
Horne Street School	642
Woodman Park School	993

TABLE 3  
ENROLLMENT IN DOVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

GRADES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTALS
HANSON EXTENSION					25								24
HANSON	29	28	27	28									112
PIERCE	29	26	31	30									116
SAWYER	55	31	29	29	54	35							233
HORNE STREET	65	62	57	67	68	72	60	66					642
WOODMAN PARK									Special class 16				993
DOVER HIGH									311	225	226	3 p.g. 218	983
TOTALS	332	285	252	283	245	227	231	250	311	225	226	221	3103

ELEMENTARY 2120 — As of March 2, 1962  
HIGH 983

MAXIMUM DESIRABLE LIMITATIONS

ONE-WAY WALKING DISTANCE IN MILES\*

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	A	B
ELEMENTARY	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
JUNIOR HIGH	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1	$1 \frac{1}{2}$
SENIOR HIGH	1 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$	2

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- A. Planning the Neighborhood. American Association Committee on the hygiene of housing, Chicago; Public Administration Service, 1948.
- B. Guide for Planning School Plants. 1948 edition, Plant Guide Committee of the National council on school house construction; and American School Buildings, American Association of School Administrators, Washington, D.C., National Education Association of the United States, 1949.

\* Assumes lunch room available, seating at least half the pupils and serving hot lunches at nominal cost.

TABLE 4

OPTIMUM NUMBER OF PUPILS AND FLOOR AREA

School	Maximum Pupils per class	Minimum floor space per pupil	Total	Pupil Enrollment per school
			MINIMUM <sup>1</sup>	DESIRABLE <sup>2</sup> RANGE
ELEMENTARY	30	30 sq. ft.	175	350-400
JUNIOR HIGH	30	25-30 sq. ft.	300	700-1500
SENIOR HIGH	30	25-30 sq. ft.	300	1000-2000

The Dover School system as a whole has followed the above. With the new Back River Elementary School to be constructed in 1962-63, the elementary school system will be provided with an additional 18 classrooms and this portion of the problem partly solved.

1. Your School District

Report of the National Commission on School District reorganization, Washington Department of Rural Education, National Education Association, 1948.

2. Local Planning Administration, Second Edition, International City Managers' Association, Chicago, 1948.

### Parochial Schools

The Roman Catholic Diocese of Manchester operates St. Mary's Elementary, St. Charles Elementary, and St. Thomas Aquinas High School. The City of Dover would be faced with the task of educating another 1500 students if these schools did not or could not operate. This would mean that the public school system would have to be increased by another 50 per cent in teaching staffs, school buildings, and maintenance staffs. Therefore, the taxpayers should be greatly concerned with the number of students attending parochial schools on a year to year basis. The annual expenditures for public schools depends greatly upon the number of local parochial system can educate per year.

### Tuition Students

Tuition students are those from neighboring communities or military dependents attending school in Dover. Tuition students numbered 120 in 1961-62. 29 additional others are classified as vocational tuition students.

DOVER SCHOOL SYSTEM

The present net school debt limit for the City of Dover, as computed according to Chapter 33:4, New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated, 1955, is seven per cent of the equalized assessed valuation as established by State Tax Commission. This means that the Commission recognizes the fact that Dover does not assess at full and true value. The assessed valuation in 1960 was \$30,655,237 and this sum as equalized for school purposes, added \$38,005,942 to the base to bring the sum for debt purposes to \$4,825,382 for schools. Presently the school system has \$3,447,382 borrowing

PRESENT SCHOOL INDEBTEDNESS

Jan. 1, 1962  
base figures

a. Bonded Indebtedness	
1. Principal	\$1,378,000
2. Interest	292,825
b. Debt Limit	4,825,382
c. Borrowing Capacity	3,447,382



### SCHOOL INDEBTEDNESS 1962-1979

YEAR	SCHOOL BONDS 865,000 (1950)	SCHOOL EQUIPMENT BONDS 100,000 (1953)	NORTH SIDE SCHOOL BONDS 650,000 (1957)	SCHOOL RENOVATION 58,000 (1960)	SCHOOL BONDS 345,000 (1961)	PRINCIPAL
1962	45,000	5,000	35,000	10,000	25,000	120,000
1963	45,000	5,000	35,000	10,000	25,000	120,000
1964	45,000	5,000	35,000	10,000	25,000	120,000
1965	45,000	5,000	35,000	10,000	25,000	120,000
1966	45,000	5,000	35,000	8,000	25,000	118,000
1967	45,000	5,000	35,000		25,000	110,000
1968	45,000	5,000	30,000		25,000	105,000
1969	50,000	5,000	30,000		25,000	110,000
1970	50,000	5,000	30,000		25,000	110,000
1971		5,000	30,000		20,000	55,000
1972		5,000	30,000		20,000	55,000
1973		5,000	30,000		20,000	50,000
1974			30,000		20,000	50,000
1975			30,000		20,000	50,000
1976			30,000		20,000	50,000
1977			30,000			
1978						
1979						
PRINCIPAL	415,000	60,000	510,000	48,000	345,000	1,378,000
INTEREST	31,650	10,725	163,215	3,850	83,385	292,825
TOTAL PRINCIPAL			1,378,000.00			
TOTAL INTEREST			292,825.00			
MAXIMUM INDEBTEDNESS			4,825,382.00			
DEBT MARGIN			3,447,382.00			

TABLE 5

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1. Revise the Method of Scheduling of Subjects at Dover High School

It is proposed that the traditional methods of scheduling subjects at Dover High School be revised. The scheduling of subjects which is proposed would parallel the method used by most colleges and universities. The subjects, both required and elective, would be offered at various times throughout an eight hour academic day, for example, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. School day would be organized with at least eight periods within a day, with periods as short as 45 minutes. As Dr. James B. Conant in The laboratory periods as well as industrial arts courses should involve double periods. The flexibility provided by such an arrangement is to be contrasted with the rigidity of that of the six-period day (Dover High has a five-period day with 56 minute periods). With a six-period day, one period of which is taken up by physical education, the academically talented student cannot elect the wide academic program recommended above and at the same time elect art, music, and practical courses. The importance of this recommendation can hardly be over-emphasized in connection with the education of academically talented students."

A student would schedule not less than four subjects nor more than seven. The periods of scheduling of subjects would vary with students; hence, counselling is of utmost importance to avoid "putting square pegs into round holes", with consequent serious maladjustments, discouragements, and increased numbers of drop-outs.

As this proposal spells out, a student might possibly have all his subjects scheduled between 12 to 4, while others might have an 8, 9, 2, or 3 class; others at 8 - 12, and other various combinations. Therefore, for this reason, the traditional home-room would be eliminated. Study halls would be available for those desiring such. Wall lockers would be available to each student, also, for the storage of books, lunches, and clothing.

## 2. Citizen Committee

It is proposed that the School Board establish a permanent citizen planning committee with rotating chairmen and membership to undertake a long-range planning program to cushion the school system and rectify the present shortage of existing school facilities.

Listed below are items to consider in school site selection:

1. Minimum acreage required: a) elementary schools. It is recommended as five acres with an additional acre for each 100 students...the lowest recommended area for requisition is 100 square feet per pupil with 250 square feet per pupil being more desirable. b) the secondary schools should find that 40 acres would be minimum essential.

2. Within public utilities and municipal services: 1. water 2. gas 3. sewer 4. fire protection 5. transportation 6. freedom from disturbing noises 7. freedom from obnoxious odors 8. walking accessibility (See page 9) 9. freedom from dangerous intersections and heavy traffic flow 10. presence of sidewalks 11. reasonable land acreage cost 12. desirable grading and drainage.

Future sites requisites, also, should include the following characteristics:

1. Reservation of sites in future subdivisions.
2. Reservation of a site in present large scale housing projects, i.e., Mineral Park area and vicinity.
3. Gradual acquisition of needed sites in built-up areas where needs have increased.

3. High School Program

It is proposed that the present high school academic year (nine months in duration) be converted to a 12 month academic year. A three semester school schedule would be established under this proposal with students required to attend only two of the three semesters in a year. An exceptionally talented or deficient student could attend three semesters with permission. This proposal will utilize the existing physical high school building to the maximum. As a need for a new high school exists presently but site <sup>1</sup> and finances <sup>2</sup> have not been worked out, this proposal is offered as a temporary. Students would not be in attendance the whole year but in the semesters in which their respective courses are offered. Administration would be faced with the task of scheduling classes on a three equal semester basis and establish a teaching staff to accommodate the scheduling and attendance of students. Only in rare instances would teachers be instructing three semesters. However, it is recommended that the salaries of these teachers be a 12 month salary, not a 9 month salary range, hence Dover would develop a unique school system in the high school which would attract top rate instructors from the New England area.

<sup>1</sup> Chairman Robert Wilson, School Board, City of Dover appointed a citizens committee April, 1962 to recommend high school sites for new building in the coming years.

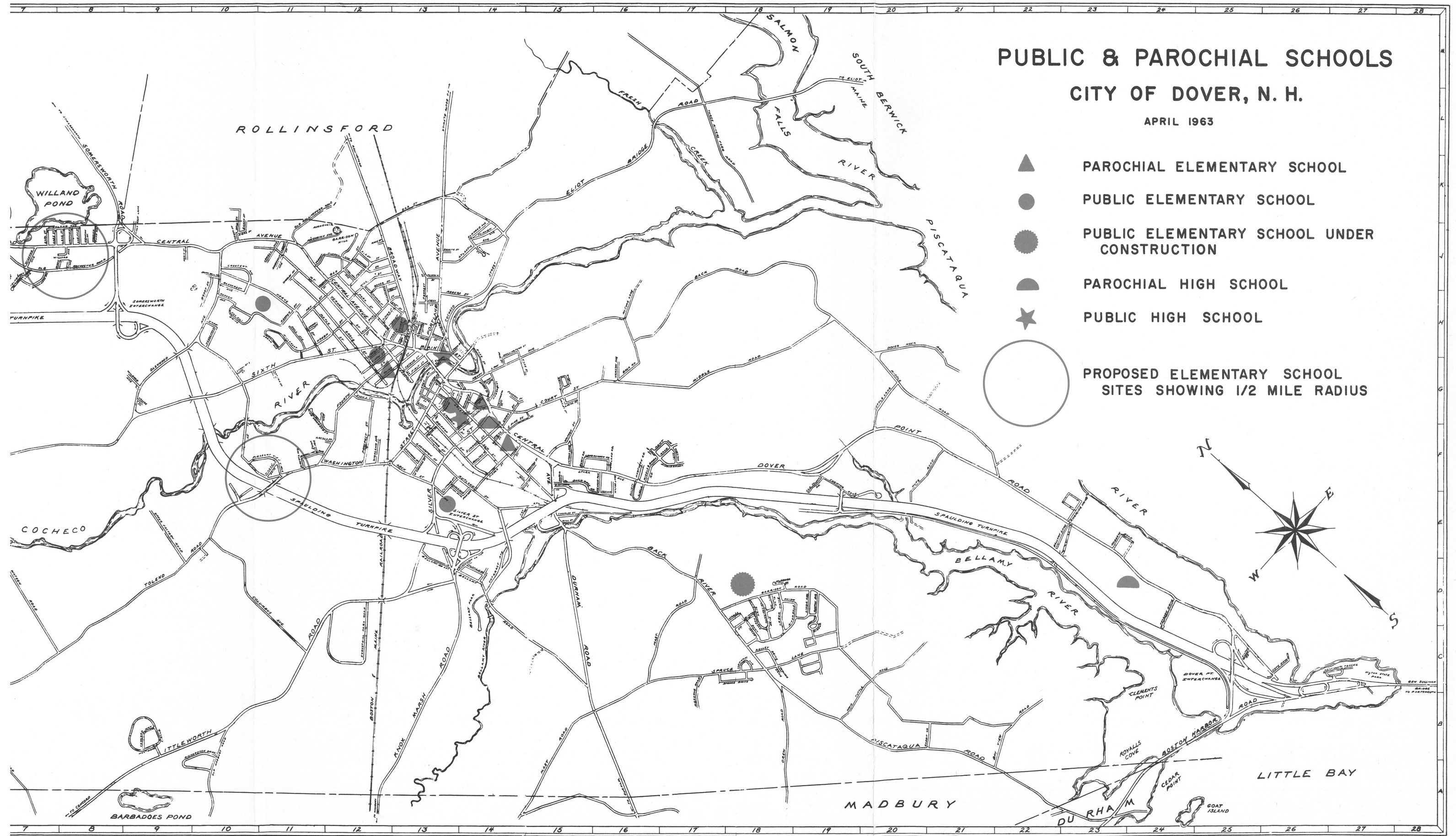
<sup>2</sup> School borrowing capacity is approximately \$3 million on Jan. 1, 1962, hence, the total costs of constructing a new high school cannot exceed this sum.

# PUBLIC & PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS CITY OF DOVER, N. H.

APRIL 1963

- ▲ PAROCHIAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
- PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- ◐ PAROCHIAL HIGH SCHOOL
- ★ PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL

○ PROPOSED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SITES SHOWING 1/2 MILE RADIUS





RECREATION PLAN

CITY OF DOVER, N.H.

Recreation, active or passive, is recognized as essential to full social and individual development for people of every age. Therefore, recreational areas are an important part of physical structure of any community. The provisions of adequate recreational facilities is a vital consideration in any community plan and is important community responsibility.

A satisfactory recreation system contains three physical elements:

- a. sufficient land reserved in the community for recreational purposes.
- b. recreational facilities which are evenly distributed throughout the community.
- c. recreational facilities that are diversified for all elements of the community - young and old alike.

Presently much of the land owned by the City could be used for recreational purposes. The following is a partial list of some of the City property that could be used:

<u>Assession Number</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Identification</u>
25-43	29.5	Portland Avenue	Guppy Land
28-25	175 x 190 (rear land)	Varney Street & Floral Avenue	Once considered as school site
34-22	5 acres	Off Sixth Street	Adjacent to League Ballpark
24-95	36,531 sq. ft.	Portland Street	
C-18	42 acres	Tolend Road	Wooded

The second criterion for an acceptable recreation system is that the recreational areas must be property distributed throughout the City. These areas, identity, and size are shown in the following table:

<u>CODE NUMBER</u>	<u>IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
E-1	PLAYGROUNDS	
1a	Mount Pleasant (Cemetery Dept.)	2.3
1b	Hancock Street	.65
1c	Fairview	.25
1d	Morningside Park	1.60
E-2	PLAYFIELDS	
2a	Henry Law Park(Baseball)	5.1
2b	Woodman Park(School) (Baseball, track, tennis)	17.8
2c	Horne Street(School) (tennis)	13.2
2d	Guppy Park(Softball)	38.0
E-3	PARKS	
3a	Bellamy Park(Picnicking, Football, swimming)	33.5
3b	Hilton Park(State) (boating, picnicking)	11.5
TOTAL		<u>123.9</u>

The present distribution of recreation areas within the City is based on the area serviced by the facility. Playgrounds were deemed to have an effective service area within one-third mile radius of their locations. The effective area of the playfields was considered to be within a one mile radius. Parks could effectively serve the whole region in addition to effectively servicing the population within one mile radius, as for playfields.

The area within which the population resides lies within an area approximately bounded by Willand Pond and the Spaulding Turnpike on the North, Southeast along Dover's mutual boundary with



Somersworth and Rollinsford to Dover Point and then Northwest along the Spaulding Turnpike to the beginning point in the vicinity of Barbadoes Pond area on the West, extensive development along the Back River Road, Bellamy Road, and Rochester Road-Horne Street area.

The third criterion for an acceptable recreation system is that the recreational facilities should be diversified to meet various recreational needs. This should include both passive and active recreation plus provisions for all age groups including elderly persons and children.

The facilities needed for a diversified population can be grouped under three headings:

1. Active play areas, both indoor and outdoor
2. Parks and passive recreational areas
3. Special facilities

Active play areas include a range of facilities from the tot lot, a small area intended exclusively for pre-school children, to the playfield, an extensive and complete athletic center with facilities for field and court games for all age groups. The indoor recreation center located at a park or playfield would provide facilities for hobby and craft work, social meetings, dancing, etc. It is a facility which also plays an important role in providing recreational needs for the aged.

Parks are designed primarily for quiet recreation and relief from the congestion of urban surroundings, characterized by lawns, trees and flower beds, the parks may vary from a small triangle at a street intersection to a major park, such as Bellamy Park.

Facilities such as picnic areas and golf courses could be included within the parks.

In the third category are a series of specialized areas and facilities such as hiking trails up to Garrison Hill Tower, skiing on the same site in winter months, a marina at Great Bay or View Points like Garrison Hill Tower.

PROPOSALS

No recommendations are made for playgrounds or playfields, however it is recommended that these functions be combined with those of a park, with future schools and that additional areas be included in proposed housing subdivisions. The accompanying map shows the location of the proposed recreation areas. Table below lists their identity and priority.

<u>TABLE OF RECOMMENDED RECREATION AREAS</u>				<u>PROJECTED</u>	<u>ESTIMATE</u>
<u>CODE NO.</u>	<u>IDENTITY</u>	<u>ACRES</u>	<u>PRIORITY</u>	<u>YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>COST</u>
P-1	PLAYGROUNDS				
	None				
P-2	PLAYFIELDS				
P-3	PARKS				
3a(State)	Dover Point (Interchange)	17.8	3		
3b	Willand Park	40.0	4		
3c	Garrison Park	25.0	2		
3d	Bellamy Park (Pool) (Enclosed Swimming)	33.5	1		

Garrison Park is in the rapidly expanding Back River Road section is assigned second priority for development. (This land is now

in private ownership). The Capital Improvement Program of Dover proposes that a bridge across the Bellamy River be constructed to link the Dover Neck and Back River Road sections for more efficient school, fire protection, and other municipal area functions in the vicinity of the proposed Garrison Park. Acquisition of land for the necessary road construction for the bridge approach and connection with Garrison Road could be coordinated with acquisition of the proposed Garrison Park site. The proposed park site would adjoin the northerly side of the road to connect the bridge with Garrison Road and could be acquired by condemnation, if necessary. The proposed site is now undeveloped. With little effort it could be converted to a park use with access to the Bellamy River for swimming.

#### SUMMARY

The proposed additions to the existing recreation area system of Dover would 1) fill the open area recreation needs of the developing sectors; 2) conserve unsightly gravel pits for a more appropriate use, as for Willand Park; and 3) provide for a programmed acquisition of future necessary recreation areas; 4) provide a more comprehensive fulfillment of the needs of the community.

#### DOVER POINT INTERCHANGE PARK

Dover Point Interchange Park (P-3a) is recommended as a public park. Presently, the land is owned by the State of New Hampshire. The proposed site for the park has been selected because:

- a. it is large enough for varied recreational purposes
- b. it fronts on the Bellamy River and has the possibility of swimming in the near future.
- c. it is easily accessible from the Spaulding Turnpike

and Routes 4 and 16.

- d. it could be developed with N.H. State funds if designated a "public park" for the use of all.

WILLAND PARK

Willand Park (P-3b) is proposed to serve the northwest sector. This site is a former gravel pit, which was worked in the construction of the Spaulding Turnpike. With proper landscaping, a park of suitable size (40 acres) would result. Unlike other proposed parks, Willand Park does not have access to any water bodies. It is, however, quite appropriate for such recreational activities as tennis, baseball and football, ice skating and other sports requiring large, level open areas. Development of this park is assigned fourth priority, and should be acquired as soon as the financial resources of the community allow.

BELLAMY PARK POOL

The present outdoor pool at Bellamy Park has been contaminated and closed a portion of the swimming season. It is recommended that a cement pool be constructed in a portion of the area occupied by the present natural pool. Preliminary plans have been prepared by the recreation director. No funds are available at this time for construction, however.

PUBLIC WORKS GARAGE

It is recommended that an outdoor motor park type of operation be used solely as the means of parking the City vehicles and equipment. Sufficient public land is available in the vicinity of the present city stables but requires a new layout with fencing for maximum utilization of the area. In order to

do this, existing dilapidated sheds would have to be demolished. The only closed building needed in the area is sufficient space for public works employees' lockers, small tool storage, small administration area, and bays for maintenance.

#### CITY HALL

Presently City Hall is a substantial building housing the majority of the municipal departments. However, additional space is needed by several departments. If the Police Headquarters is relocated to the PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING proposed in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th Street area, enough space will become available for expansion. It is recommended that the non-City office space be vacated and relocated elsewhere. The design of this structure and the location of vaults limits the allocation of space according to the requirement of the availability of a vault by several departments (finance, school, etc.) and, as a result, the efficiency of the building is reduced.

#### PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING

It is recommended in Project III, Urban Rehabilitation and Redevelopment Program, the area in the Second, Third and Fourth Street, that a public safety building be constructed. It should be large enough to house police headquarters, central fire station, and civil defense section. Each department, it is recommended, would retain its identity but would be physically housed under one roof. Two-thirds of the amount of construction it is anticipated, could be financed by the Federal Government.

#### WENTWORTH DOUGLASS HOSPITAL

When the new Douglass Memorial addition was added to the

1952 hospital building, one of the most modern hospitals in the state resulted. The building is constructed of reinforced concrete and faced with brick. The rooms are finished with plastered walls, acoustical tile and resilient tile floor. The "Y" shape entrance consisting of 3 stories gives an attractive appearance in a well-balanced landscape and enhances the appearance of the hospital.

Presently the hospital provides 20 single bedrooms, 13 two-bedrooms, and 84 bed wards, bringing the adult capacity to 78, and in case of emergency accommodations for 84 adults. The pediatric wing contains 10 beds expandable to 18. Hence, the hospital has 88 beds expandable to 94.

The Wentworth Douglass City Hospital was established under a New Hampshire legislature act of 1906. Through this act, the trustees receive the fiscal authority for the implementation of long and short range capital programs for the hospital. The money for any capital improvement program comes from two sources-- private and public funds. Voluntary contributions from private citizens were in past years, and are still at the present time, the most desirable means of receiving funds. Voluntary contributions by Martha Wentworth, the original founder of Dover's Hospital and the late Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Douglass, the donors of the new 1961 memorial addition, established and expanded the hospital facilities. The City also annually since 1907 appropriates funds which have been used for some capital expenditure items. The sum of the City appropriation is small presently and is expected to be reduced yearly in the future. In 1952 the most

recent bond issue for the hospital was issued for the construction of the 1952 building annex.

As the Board of Trustees annually reviews and adopts a capital improvement budget and has a long range capital improvement program for the next 5-year period. This procedure should not be altered. As the City appropriation is not expected to increase in the next five years and as facilities are being modernized for the present practice of medicine, the Board of Trustees continues to develop an orderly fiscal planning; no acute problems are evidenced in the foreseeable future.

However, as the population of the City and the outlying communities increase, a future addition to the hospital will be needed in seven or eight years. The present facilities are adequate, modern, and fulfill all of the needs of Dover. Another addition can be easily adopted to the top of the 1952 building, which is adjacent to the new 1961 addition. This construction will be the only large capital expenditure foreseen for the decade, and proper fiscal plan of payment can arrange for this construction without bonding.

DOVER PUBLIC LIBRARY

The health, strength and growth of society is dependent upon a responsible and enlightened citizenry. People who have continuing opportunity to be informed; people who develop and strengthen our society cultural ideas. The public library is an agency of municipal government providing this opportunity and service to the citizens of Dover. The prime requisite of library service is the

availability of the service to all. Dover's public library adequately meets this criterion.

The present library serves a population of 19,131. As the City of Dover is of low population density, branch libraries are not necessary, until the population exceeds 30,000.

The existing library building, constructed in 1907 with the assistance of Carnegie funds, has been modified through the years for the various needs of the community. Located within the building are a children's room, fine arts room, reference room, historical room, and a floor of bookstacks. Basement storage space will be converted to house the children's room, making available additional space on the main floor for adult services. The library and its services will be viewed in the following aspects:

1. Hours of Operation 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. daily

2. Location of Library

a. Locust Street adjacent to Dover High School... area designated as a portion of a civic center.

b. Accessible to vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

c. Off-and-on street parking.

To utilize the building without constructing an annex or addition and still provide adequate services, it is recommended:

1) That an additional floor of book stacks be erected over the present stacks when more are required. Cost of this project with book stacks is estimated to be in the vicinity of \$25,000.



2) That the University of New Hampshire Library Service for the microfilming of local newspapers be used as an inexpensive means and space saving method of storing newspapers.

As present interior space permits needed renovation and expansion to fulfill the immediate needs for the next ten years, land on which to build an annex to the present building, is not required. However, little land has been reserved for expansion of the library. Land located to the rear of the building has been utilized as a high school staff and student parking lot. Adjacent and front land can be used for future construction with limitations.

#### WATER

With the population expected to increase and the increase per capita consumption due to technology innovation water consumption has increased in the past ten years approximately 50 per cent between 1950 and 1960. This population expansion can be expected to continue for some years to come. A five step program was outlined in 1960 by Camp, Dresser & McKee, consultants to the New Hampshire Water Resources Board, who made a study of the seacoast water problem in 1960. The study contained a five step program for the City of Dover to consider:

1. The acquisition of two Pudding Hills Wells which the City of Dover has already initiated to supplement Dover's need of water.

2. The execution of a contract for Dover to take water from the metropolitan supply which is presently pending before Federal and State courts.

3. To negotiate an agreement between Portsmouth and Dover to construct the proposed Isinglass Dam and new transmission lines.

4. To add a water extension to Long-Hill-County Farm Road, a capital improvement for 1968.

If the above proposed steps as advocated are followed, Dover with its anticipated population and its industrial growth will have a water supply which is adequate. To achieve this, however, the water supply must be planned for several decades ahead.

#### TREE PLANTING

The natural appearance of the city is not a facade that can be applied after form and use has been determined. In the city many diversified activities have developed in the community without architectural design control. The result has been congestion and lack of order. Yet, a city's open spaces - its parks and its streets - can be made more attractive by the planting of trees, shrubs, and flowers. A city can attempt to preserve the natural setting and blend its public buildings with those common to the community. One of the most inexpensive methods of enhancing the appearance of the city is through the systematic tree planting. Street trees are important because they are, or they should be planted throughout the city. Many American Elm trees throughout the city are diseased: many have already been removed and few have been replaced. It is proposed that a long range replacement tree planting program be carried out during the next five years. It is certain that even portions of Central

Avenue in the vicinity of Stark Avenue to Tuttle's Square can be more attractive. The public park (e.g. Henry Law Park) and the areas adjacent to schools can be well planted. It is hoped that the example of the city in tree planting will stimulate individuals.

It is recommended that representatives of the Public Works Department, Recreation Department, and various civic and service organizations be organized into a group to sponsor this cooperative effort. Trees suitable for city street planting should possess the following characteristics:

1. Adaptable to soil, climate, and moisture
2. Long life
3. Disease resistant
4. Limited root system
5. Ability to endure smoke, gas, and other air pollutants
6. Shape that will carry tree branches well into the air out of traffic

#### HELICOPTER FACILITY

It is recommended that two sites in the City be reserved as future heliport sites for helicopters and other vertical-take-off-and-landing aircraft. The sites should be free of water and physical barriers with adequate approaches. The heliport sites will be reserved as landing pads for helicopters carrying freight and passengers to and from this vicinity. It is proposed that these two sites, 200' x 200' be located adjacent to our industrial centers. One is proposed in the fringe area of the Central Business District and opposite Clarostat on City property, part

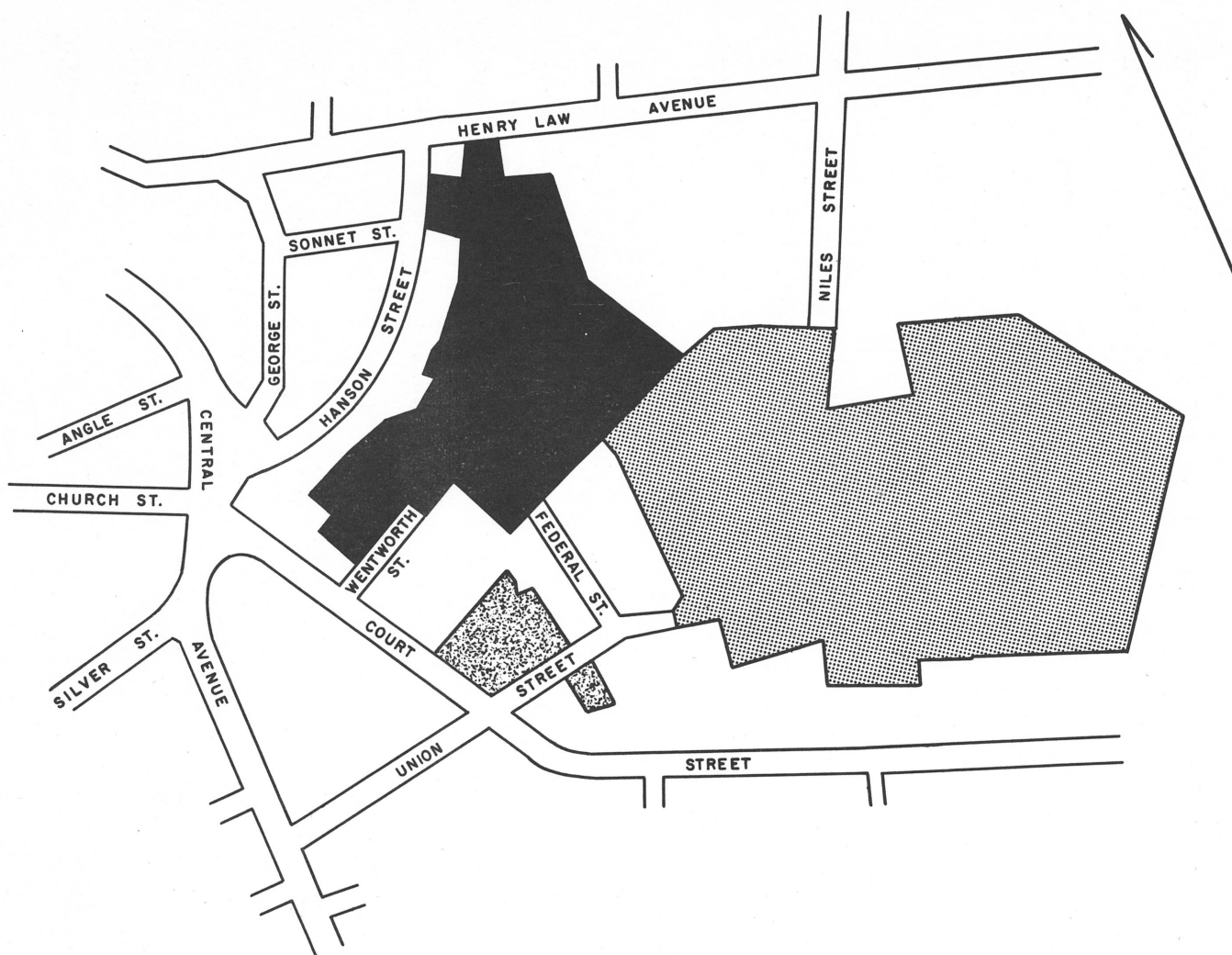
of the former dump site. The other is proposed adjacent to the Industrial Park in the southwest portion of the City. Sufficient land surrounds each site to provide parking and refueling areas and terminal buildings should they become necessary.


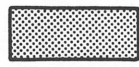

Presently several manufacturers in the area use air freight and schedule light airplanes frequently from Logan International Airport to Rochester's Champlin Airfields. With the increased use of helicopters, it is anticipated that the electronic industries will employ this type of transportation for freight and passengers within the next few years.

DOVER HOUSING AUTHORITY PARK

With the construction of 44 units and another 32 proposed in the Court-Union Street area, it is strongly recommended that part of the open space existing in that vicinity between Court and Hanson Street be purchased by the Authority and developed into a public park for the elderly. It is suggested that the parks have walking paths to Henry Law, Central and Hanson Streets, in order, that elderly pedestrians will be able to walk outside of their project area by means of paved walk ways without being exposed to the hazards of motor traffic. This area is ideally suited for development by the Authority. It is vacant land with low acquisition costs. As no demolition work and little clearing is necessary it is anticipated that the Authority could perform the necessary walks, trees, grass and benches for a sum less than \$6,000 total cost. Lot #15 of Assessor's Map Sheet 20 is suited for such park. See map for specific location.

# HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY DEVELOPMENT



-  PROPOSED PARK TO SERVICE PUBLIC HOUSING FOR ELDERLY AND NEIGHBORHOOD
-  EXISTING PUBLIC HOUSING FOR ELDERLY
-  PROPOSED SITES FOR ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HOUSING UNITS FOR ELDERLY

# COMMUNITY FACILITIES CITY OF DOVER, N.H.

APRIL 1963  
EXISTING

- ★ PARKS
- PLAYGROUNDS
- ▲ PLAYFIELDS

PROPOSED

- ▬ BRIDGE AND HIGHWAY CONNECTOR
- SOUTH END FIRE STATION

